THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

Until the 1st of January next, - - - $4.00
For one month, - - - - - - - - 1.00
For two months, - - - - - - - - 2.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.


# DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.


VOL. I. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1865. NO. 26.



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## OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

### Speech of Hon. G. H. Pendleton.

The following extract from the speech of Mr. P. before the Democratic Convention, is worth reading.

The war is at an end. Many of its effects can never be erased. The deep furrows which it has left in our social and governmental system can never be smoothed over. Its influence on the feelings and character of our people will remain. The relations of the people and the sections can never be exactly restored. The questions which it has raised must be settled. The results which it has brought about must be accepted. We cannot recall the past. We cannot undo what has been done. We cannot re-establish exactly the old order of things; but we can be just and true. We can bravely and honestly meet new issues, and the wise men, accepting the unavoidable, yield to accomplished facts. We can, as nearly as possible, adhere to old landmarks, and thus secure to ourselves all the blessings of good government.

"Let the past dead bury its dead." Let us forget the war except for the lessons which it teaches. Let us banish it as the memory of a horrid calamity, in which the innocent and the guilty, the pure and the wicked, the unfortunate and the undeserving, the conqueror and the conquered alike suffered a common woe. If any would recall it to nourish hatred between the sections, or to excite the people of either section against each other, let his name and his fame be accursed; let him be *anathema maranatha*.

When Mr. Lincoln delivered his Inaugural Address, he said: "Suppose you go to war. After much suffering on both sides, and the advantage on neither, you will have the same questions of intercourse to settle which you have now." He was right. We have had war—we have had much suffering—and what are the questions remaining? The status of the negro in the States, and the relation of the States among themselves. To a Democrat these questions appear easy of solution. He brings them to the test of the Constitution. The Constitution declares that the powers "not delegated are reserved." It also defines the relations of the States. No power has been given to the Federal Government or any of its departments to interfere with the status of the people of the States, or to change or define the relations of the States to each other. If the war was waged to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, surely the success of the war and the attainment of peace should not be made the occasion of impairing it. These questions must be left with the States themselves.

If the war was another purpose; if Black Republicanism was all a lie; if coercion was a base pretext, and armed revolution was the real design, we confront another question: What ought to be, not what is the Constitution? And to this question we are being brought. Men high in authority propound it to us. I see that a citizen of our own State, now on the stump, an aspiring man, announces that he will never consent to the admission to Congress of Representatives and Senators from Southern States, until they shall, by their votes, have adopted the pending amendment to the Constitution, and another, changing the rule of representation, until they shall have shown their aptitude for free government, as he mockingly terms it by the faculty with which they can put their hands on their mouths and their mouths in the dust, and like fawning sycophants, degrade themselves by base servility.

I am in favor of no change in the Constitution. I would leave the question of suffrage to the States, because the Constitution leaves it there. I would recognize the right of the Southern States to their old position in the federal system, instantly, without delay, without experiment, without condition, save only that they acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution, and admit its provisions to be the binding rule of the State and Federal action; and this because the Constitution creates a confederation of equal States.

Two theories have alone prevailed in this Government from its beginning. One party denied the right of secession; the other party maintained it. Both agreed that if the ordinance of secession were invalid, it was utterly void, inoperative for all purposes, ineffective upon either the people or the territory, either in their relations to the Federal or State government. They also agreed that if it were valid, it severed the tie which bound the State to the Union. The State resumed the delegated powers, and became again wholly independent, as it had been wholly sovereign.—They both agreed that the States were sovereign—were independent—except in so far as they had consented to be bound by the Constitution; and that whenever they recognized the power of the Federal Government as defined by the Constitution, they had performed their whole Federal obligation, and that in no event were they subject to control or interference with the organization of their local government or the management of their domestic policy. The one party, however, claimed that when they denied the Federal power, and obstructed its operation, armed coercion might be used to compel obedience to its lawful requirements. This war was the extreme doctrine of the Federalists—this was the theory of those who called themselves the friends of the Government. This was the theory on which the war was commenced. This was theory of of coercion. This was the theory of Mr. Lincoln, when he said that after a war the same questions would exist as before. This was the theory of the Crittenden resolutions, and the Republican party in Congress.

This was the theory of General Sherman when he entered into his truce with General Johnston. And peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—a veritable peace, and pacification. Resistance to Federal authority would have ceased, armed forces would have been dispersed, arms and forts would have been given up, the Federal laws would have been executed. On the other hand, the State governments would have been left intact, the functions of civil society would have been unimpeded, the civil law would have been administered by ordinary tribunals, the ordinances of secession would have been repealed or treated as nullities, the Federal Government and State Governments would, by this time, have revolved harmoniously in their respective orbits, and then to the States would be left, as they properly belong, the questions of negro suffrage and new Constitutions, and the relations of labor. I think General Sherman proved himself even more wise in negotiation than formidable in war, and that his statesmanship, more than his arms, would have maintained the Union.

But in these latter days a new theory has sprung into being. It is the offspring of more than Yankee ingenuity, stimulated by more than Yankee fanaticism. It holds that acts of secession are both valid and invalid—valid to destroy the State, invalid to destroy the Union. The State of Virginia adopted and ratified the Constitution, not as part of the people of the United States, not as a majority of the people of Virginia, but in her capacity as a sovereign State, regulating her relation to other sovereigns. The old Confederation had been practically dissolved, the new one had not been formed. Virginia was absolutely sovereign, and as such, gave her assent to the Federal Constitution. By that act alone—by her command alone—her citizens owe obedience to the Federal Government. Virginia repeals that act of ratification, and thereby endeavors to secede from the Union, and to release herself from Federal obligations, and her citizens from obedience to Federal law.

These gentlemen aver that the act of repeal does not dissolve the tie which binds the territory to the Union, but does destroy its State Government; does dissolve it as a political community; does absolve the Federal Government from all duties, and does confer upon it all power of management and control. I will not say that the gentlemen do not themselves believe this doctrine, but I will say that if they can maintain it, the war was not for the Union, but for conquest, and the result is then, the South is subjugated, not to the Constitution, but to the will of the North. And then it follows that the imposition of negro suffrage, of new constitutions, of amendments to the Federal Constitution, the restoration of law, or the continuance of military rule, are questions of policy, not power, and to this position do these gentlemen, most of all things, desire to reduce them.

Midway between these positions is the theory adopted by the Administration, or, perhaps, I ought to say, by President Johnson. He believes that the question of suffrage belongs to the States. He believes that the ordinances of secession were invalid for every purpose—utterly void—that they do not affect either the territory or the people, or the State Government, but that the officers of the State Governments, in resorting to war became usurpers, and by force, and in fraud, perverted the powers of the State to illegal ends; that their acts, so far as executed, are utterly void. This usurpation supplanted the legitimate Governments, which lie dormant, inoperative now, but entitled to all the powers and rights of the States, when the usurpation displaced them. Hence he appoints Provisional Governors to set the old machinery in motion, and seeks a pivotal point on which its revolution shall commence.

I wish the President had gone further. He would have done better if he had accepted Sherman's truce. He would have done better if, when he received the submission of armed forces, he had recognized the legitimate powers of organized State governments. But he has done well in this, that he recognizes the powers of the States over the question of suffrage; that he appoints as Provisional Governor? the citizens of the States, and not superserviceable patriots from Ohio or Massachusetts—that he desires the States to resume their relations to the Federal Government as soon as possible, and to be represented in both Houses of Congress—and on these points I desire to give him a cordial and hearty approval.


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Aug. 21-tf

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SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

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Keeper of Capitol.

Aug. 24-tsep20.

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Aug 30. 20-tf.

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THE Fall Session of this new Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next.

For particulars, see Circular, or address

REV. C. B. RIDDICK,
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ON the 9th of September next, [Saturday,] I will sell at public auction, at the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum, TWENTY-FIVE FINE HOGS, comprising both sexes and ages. The sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

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JOHN H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
P. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
Aug. 22-clm.

# THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E PELL, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1865.



### OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| From the present to the 1st of January | $4,00 |
| For one month - - - - - | 1,00 |
| " two months - - - - - | 2,00 |

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

NOTICE.—Our friends in Wilmington who desire to subscribe for or advertise in the *Sentinel*, will please leave their names with

Messrs. Andrews & Bardin, No. 2, South Water Street.

Mr. A. E. Hall, No. 22, North Water Street.

Those in Newbern, with

Messrs. Foard & Cuningim.

Messrs. W. H. Oliver & Co.

Messrs. Hughes & Dill.


### What Must Planters Do?

This is a question of the highest moment to the agricultural interests of the State. What reliable arrangements can they make with the freedmen for the cultivation of their farms the coming year? The present year's operations hardly furnish proper data to rely upon. Those freedmen who have remained upon the farms, as a general rule, have done but half work. Full one half less work has been done upon the farms the present year than usual.

Many farms have been left uncultivated. The consequence is, that although there has been scarcely anything cultivated except wheat, corn, peas and potatoes, less than half a crop of these have been raised in the State. Of the present year's labor, there will be scarcely anything shipped from North Carolina the next year. By the time the pork is fatted for the next year, there will be left barely enough to feed black and white until the next crop. Admit that there will be enough, what are the prospects for getting laborers?

Almost all the freedmen are looking to a change for the next year. Most of them are anxious to get into the towns, to keep little shops, and to drive teams, and sicken and die. We are quite sure that not one out of every fifty, would be employed by white persons at any price, if they could live otherwise. Those who are compelled to hire themselves out to labor, demand full price with the expectation of doing half work—to knock off when they please, and work when they please. Such a state of things would bring upon us utter ruin.

The freedmen must be compelled by some penalty or forfeiture to do full, regular work or the agricultural interest of the State must suffer. If this cannot be secured, our planters must have recourse to foreign white labor. But foreign white men will not labor with them. The freedmen must either perform the entire labor of most of the farms or they must give place to foreign laborers altogether. These are important considerations. Cannot the Freedmen's Bureau study out some plan to effect the object of making the freedmen, who say they are willing to work, perform full, regular labor? If the officers of the Bureau would call together the intelligent and experienced farmers of the country for consultation, we think something might be done. Let the subject be pondered. We need some uniform, systematic plan for the whole State.

### The Northern Democracy.

We place on our first page, an extract from a capital speech recently delivered in Ohio at the Democratic Convention, by Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, a prominent man in the Northern Democracy. With all their great sins the North Democracy still profess to be the great friends of the South. Some of their principles are undoubtedly Southern, and they really mean to affiliate with the South rather than with the Black Republicans, but Southern people who know their true interests cannot join hands in party affiliation, only for a special purpose, with either party. The old Democracy have ruined the country. They are responsible, we mean as a party, for the ruin which has come upon the South, which they might have prevented, but for their "rule or ruin" policy. Yet the Northern Democracy now come around us "conseeing" again, just as a muskeeto does before he sticks his bill in you. Southern men will ever hereafter be chary in regard to party affiliations, if they are wise. For the present, the South is content to have but one party, and that is the Union party. When the Union is restored, they will consult their true interests in forming party associations.

### Re-Union of the Churches.

This subject is assuming an interest among all classes, next to the re-union of the States. It is really a cognate subject, and is one of no little importance to every one. No one questions, that if all the Churches *could* be again united on principle, it would tend greatly to the harmony and concord which ought to exist in the country. We honestly believe that there is no serious impediment so far as the Southern Churches are concerned to a proper union. The difficulty lies with the Northern Churches. We insert to-day the address of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, issued at their recent meeting at Columbus Ga. It will be found to breathe the proper spirit, and will be read with interest. It is an able document.

### Slanders.

Slander is often vexatious and troublesome.—But ordinarily it does less harm to attempt to confront it, than to let it die of its own accord.

"No decent, well bred man will insult me,
And no other shall;"

is a good platform to stand upon.

We observe that our cotemporary, the Wilmington *Herald*, is disturbed at slanders perpetrated upon its senior editor. It believes that these slanders originate in the fact that he is of Northern birth. We are inclined to think the editor is mistaken. We also think that such slanders are hardly worth the trouble to correct them. No living man should suffer on account of the place or manner of his birth. There are strong prejudices all over the world against the Yankees, but a man born in Connecticut or Massachusetts does not receive any damage on that account, unless it is seen he is in fact a *Yankee* in his trades, his principles or his fanaticism. Who ever thought less of Daniel Webster or Noah Webster or any other high-toned, whole-souled New Englander, because he was born in New England, unless he was *Yankeeish* in his ways, his principles, his aims and purposes? Do not Kentucky or Virginia, or North Carolina *Yankees* lie under the same prejudice? Indeed it is often said, that a Southern *Yankee* is the worst sort of a Yankee. If Northern men come among us and conduct themselves well, the place of their birth is forgotten, and becoming stirred and mixed up with us, we come to regard them as the same people.—As the saying is, "let people behave according to their color," and Southern people will value them according to their merits.

### The University.

There are several colleges in North Carolina which have been established by the different religious denominations for the education of young men who were connected with the churches which established them, and which serve to a very great extent the purpose of their founders, but the standard of education in them is not high enough as a general thing.

Besides these denominational institutions, however, there is a University which has the State for its patron, and which was intended by its founders to be a first class Southern college, and which for a number of years maintained a high character not only in North Carolina but in the other Southern States.

The University of North Carolina however, for some years past has failed to come up to that standard of perfection which it once very justly claimed. It deserves under its present management no support whatever from the gentlemen of North Carolina; and unless some change is made in the Faculty and a new President is chosen, it will not receive any degree of public favor.

When a college is established for the Southern youth it should be under the control of Southern men.—*Fayetteville News.*

A cotemporary of the State we observe, takes our young friends of the *News* to task, for their disloyalty to the United States. We hope the charge is wholly unfounded; indeed, we cannot doubt their loyalty to the Union, though they may, like ardent young men frequently do, speak without weighing their words. But the above quotation looks very much like disloyalty to North Carolina. "It [the University] deserves, under its present management no support whatever from the gentlemen of North Carolina."—This is the opinion of two young men, both of whom possibly were once students at this self-same University, and possibly under the instruction of its present faculty. *They* of course ought to know. It would be the height of folly for an old man like ourself, an old Fogy, to call in question the judgment of two intelligent young men. Old people are all fools, and the boys know it.—They are behind the age—they are incapable of rising to the height of the present, like young men. "Stand aside, ye old fossils, ye superannuated old Fogies and let the young men teach you. Young America still sways this empire, and things must move at our bidding or we'll smash up the whole business." Well, let Jehu drive on.

But to be serious. There may be just grounds of complaint for aught we know, against the management of the University. It may be that it is not as efficient or as elevated in its literary tone as it should be; but we submit to our young friends, if the matter cannot be reached in a better way? We have a high appreciation of the ability of the Faculty of the University, but if others see room for improvement, let them lay their plans before the Trustees for the correction of errors and the effectuation of such improvements as the case demands. Let us not proclaim upon the house-top what should be done in the family.

### Spunging.

Mr. Jas. T. Morris, of Petersburg, Va., an Undertaker, gives notice to all persons, that he will disinter, pack and deliver to either Express office in that city, the body of any soldier which may be designated, who has been buried within 20 miles of Petersburg. He will place the body in a zinc lined or metallic case and have it directed to any point named. He says his price will be moderate, but we are inclined to doubt it.—Any man who wants the poor printers to publish a profitable business for him without pay, will be sure to *gouge*. He asks all the papers North and South to copy his advertisement, without a word about remunerating them. Doubtful.

We learn from the *Whig* that Gen. Lee has accepted the position of President of Washington College, at Lexington. The venerable school, and the pleasant and cultivated village which is its seat, will henceforward have an importance in the eye of the world which few other events could have given them.

WE SHALL BE GREATLY OBLIGED to any and all acting Post Masters in the State, or any friend, to inform us at once whether the *Sentinel* forwarded to any one is not taken out. Gentlemen or ladies, to whom the *Sentinel* has been sent regularly, and who have not informed us to the contrary, after the 1st of September, will be regarded as subscribers, and expected to pay for it accordingly.

## THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.

### MEETING OF THE BISHOPS.

## Their Pastoral Address.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met at Columbus, Georgia, on the 10th inst., and, as the result of their deliberations, issued the following:

PASTORIAL ADDRESS,

*To the Preachers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

BELOVED BRETHREN: Through the Providence of God we have been permitted to hold our annual meeting. Having reviewed the condition of the Church, in the light of the best information we have been able to obtain from its various fields, and arranged the plan, herewith set forth, of Episcopal visitation of the Annual Conferences at their approaching sessions, we do not feel that our responsibilities, as your chief pastors, would be discharged without giving you our views as to the bearing passing events upon the Church, and our advice as to the duties growing out of the peculiar times in which our lots have been cast.

The close of the war reveals much destitution and material suffering within those States where the larger portion of our membership is situated. Let us hope that returning peace will bring other and coveted blessings in its train—civil and social order, quiet and remunerative industry and plenty in our land; and that our Churches having rest, may be edified, and walking in the fear of the Lord and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost may be multiplied. To these ends, you need not be reminded that it is not less your duty as Christians, than as loyal citizens, to contribute by all the means within your power. The cultivation of the graces of the Spirit will directly and mightily help forward the best interests of the country, now sore and broken and prostrate in its resources. Especially would we counsel mutual forbearance and conciliation in those sections where brethren have differed on the great issue which has finally been decided by arms, and conscientiously held opposing opinions and courses, throughout the contest. Let all bitterness and wrath and anger and clamor and evil speakings be put away from you, with all malice. Be kind one to another; and let pastors and people set themselves, in the temper of our Master, to healing the divisions and heart burnings and alienations that may unhappily have arisen during the calamitous years through which we have just passed. The end of the war ought to be the end of all strife; for it would be unreasonable and reproachful in us as Christians to perpetuate a conflict which, in our relations as citizens of one common country, has been settled. Seek peace and pursue it. Build again the waste places of Zion. And forget not to pray for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty; for this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour.

The condition of those conferences and portions of our territory which have been the principal theater of armies and battles will render the support of the ministry, for the present at least, difficult. They are threatened with that great calamity, "not a famine of bread nor thirst for water, but of hearing the words of the Lord."—Never were the counsels and consolations of our holy religion and the ordinances of God's house more needed by you and your families and your neighbors. We beseech you, brethren, let no labor or sacrifice hinder you from preaching and hearing the Gospel. To accomplish this result, your self-denials must be mutual and cheerful. The work of saving the souls of dying men and of extending the Redeemer's Kingdom must go forward. Our youth must be instructed, our Sabbaths hallowed and our sanctuaries kept open. When and wherever necessary, we commend to the preachers the example of the Apostle of the Gentiles in ministering to the Corinthians, "working with his own hands." And to the members, the example of the Churches of Macedonia whose "deep poverty," in a great trial of affliction, "abounded unto the riches of their liberality."—Have the days of a heroic and suffering ministry passed away? We trust not, but hope to see it illustrated in the opportunities the present distress affords. We cannot draw in our lines.—We cannot abandon any field. But rather, in the spirit of our fathers, at once conservative and aggressive, while maintaining positions already taken, we must extend our labors to regions beyond.

In the change from slaves to freedmen, which has providentially befallen the negroes of the Southern States, our obligations to promote their spiritual welfare have not ceased. We are still debtor to them free, as before to them bond.—Under the divine blessing, our church has done a great work for this people. Their moral training and generally diffused knowledge of the cardinal truths of Christianity, and their ecclesiastical discipline has justly won the admiration of many who have lately come into contact and acquaintance with them. It has accomplished more: it has materially contributed to their subordination and inoffensive behavior through the late defenseless and excited times, when prophecies were confident and opportunities frequent for domestic insurrections. And their safe, though sudden passage from a state of bondage to liberty, a transition accompanied by no violence or tumult on their part, is largely due to the same cause. Though often reviled while prosecuting the evangelization of the colored people by those who claimed to be their better friends, Southern Methodists have persevered in it, not without blessed results. We might have done more, but we should be thankful to the grace of God that we have not done less. Our labor has not been in vain in the Lord. Multitudes have been saved, who will be our crown of glory in "that day." And that the good effects of our religious teaching bestowed upon them in bondage, will follow the race into their new condition and help to prepare them for it, is matter of pleasing reflection to us. Our numerous membership among them of over 240,000, exclusive of the congregations and catechumens who received instruction from our pastors and missionaries, has been much reduced by recent changes and casualties. If it should be still further reduced, we need not be surprised. Defections, doubtless, will take place from their ranks to ecclesiastical organizations offering greater social inducements for their adhesion. If they elect to leave us, let them go, with the assurance that as heretofore we have been, so will we continue to be, their friends, and in every suitable way aid their moral development and religious welfare. We must still keep up a place for those who remain with us and for others, who after a brief experiment elsewhere, may wish to return. While no factious opposition on the one hand, should be offered to the exercise of their fullest liberty in choosing their ecclesiastical associations; on the other, no desire of being rid of a responsibility should incline you to treat their action, in so grave a matter, with indifference or to let them make their way in ignorance of all the issues involved. Give them exact information and patient explanation. Act faithfully and kindly in all things toward them, and as becomes those who truly care for their souls.

Reconstruction or reunion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, has within the last few months been brought before the public by their denominational papers and by their preachers and members in published addresses and resolutions. Their Bishops and Missionary Secretaries held a meeting in June, and proceedings of which, embracing this subject, have been published by order. Under these circumstances, some allusion to it may be proper from us.

You are aware that at your first General Conference a delegate was appointed to visit the General Conference of the Northern Methodists and present to that body our Christian salutations, with the offer to establish fraternal relations and a closer intercourse between us as members of the same spiritual family. He was in all respects a most proper and unexceptionable minister, and performed the part assigned him in a most proper and unexceptionable manner. He presented the credentials to that body and asked and awaited their decision. They granted him no hearing in their presence. They declined to receive him in his official character. They rejected his offer. He closed his ineffectual mission by informing them, in a communication which he assured them was final, that as they had rejected our offer we could no more renew it. We hold ourselves acquitted of any breach of Christian unity that might appear. But if at any time they should formally and officially make the same offer to us the door would be open for its consideration. This was in 1848. They have since made no such offer. There the matter rests, and we might well be excused from any further reference to it.

We feel bound to say to you, however, that since then the position of Northern Methodists as toward us has been somewhat changed. Having agreed with us on a plan of separation into two independent ecclesiastical jurisdictions and for an equitable division of the Church property, they afterward sought to repudiate their covenant and to evade payment, and was only brought to settlement at the end of the law. This plan, though granted by themselves, who were in a majority, and subsequently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States as the basis of our legal and constitutional rights, has been, whenever convenient, ignored by them.

They have endeavored by misrepresentations, to fix on us the invidious character of secessionists and schismatics without authority or cause, from the parent body; whereas we are, in all respects, coequal and coeval with themselves.

The abolition, for military and political considerations, of the institution of domestic slavery in the United States does not affect the question that was prominent in our separation in 1844.—Nor is this the only difference or the principal one between us and them. While testifying with pleasure to the nobler conduct and sentiment of many brethren among them, we must express, with regret, our apprehension that a large proportion, if not a majority of Northern Methodists have become incorrigibly radical. They teach for doctrine the commandments of men. They preach another gospel. They have incorporated social dogmas and political tests into their church creeds. They have gone on to impose conditions upon discipleship that Christ did not impose.—Their pulpits are perverted to agitations and questions not healthful to personal piety; but promotive of political and ecclesiastical discord, rather than of those ends, for which the church of the Lord Jesus Christ was instituted. Without such a change as we see no immediate prospect of, in their tone and temper and practice, we can anticipate no good result from even entertaining the subject of re-union with them. Fidelity to what seems our providential mission requires that we preserve our distinct ecclesiastical organization in all its vigor and integrity, free from entanging alliances with those whose notions of philanthropy and politics and social economy are liable to give an ever varying complexion to their theology. Let us abide in our lot, and be true to our calling, doing what we can to spread scriptural holiness through these lands and to oppose the tide of fanaticism which threatens their overflow.

We, therefore, more earnestly would exhort you, brethren, to stand firmly on our platform of doctrine and discipline. Know your high calling. Preach Christ and him crucified. Do not preach politics. You have no commission to preach politics. The divinity of the church is never more strikingly displayed than when it holds on its even, straightforward way in the midst of worldly commotions. Be not turned aside from your path by local, specious, temporary influences. And in all your teaching and administration of discipline, keep in view that rule of our faith which declares that "The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation: so that whatever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man."

The conduct of certain Northern Methodist bishops and preachers, in taking advantage of the confusion incident to a state of war to intrude themselves into several of our houses of worship, and their continuing to hold these places against the wishes and protests of the congregations and rightful owners, causes us sorrow and pain, not only as working an injury to us, but as presenting to the world a spectacle ill calculated to make an impression favorable to Christianity. They are not only using to our deprivation and exclusion, churches and parsonages which we have builded, but have proceeded to set up a claim to them, as their property. By what shadow of right, legal or moral, we are at a loss to conceive. We advise our brethren who suffer these evils, to bear them patiently, to cleave close together, and not indulge in any vindictive measures or tempers. A plain statement of the case and an appeal to the justice of those in authority, cannot fail to defeat such scandalous designs and secure us the full restoration of all our rights.

While some talk of reunion of the two churches, we forewarn you of a systematic attempt, already inaugurated, and of which the foregoing is only an instance, to disturb and, if possible, disintegrate, and then absorb our membership individually. In the meeting of their bishops and missionary secretaries alluded to, it was resolved to send preachers and plant societies in our midst wherever there is an opening. The policy is evidently our division, destruction and ecclesiastical devastation. Against all this be on your guard. Internal dissensions will do as much more harm than such outward antagonism. Be true to your principles, and under the Divine favor they will triumph. In this connection you will be pleased to hear that our people are steadfast. The border Conferences, under special trials, present a noble example of steadfastness.

Not less as loyal citizens than as Christians do we deplore the friction, the irritation and waste of power that must mark such unprofitable conflict; the passions that will be aroused, the influences that will be generated, more or less, not only in the membership of both communions, but in those who sympathise with them. Reaching and affecting as it will, directly or indirectly, so large a population, and stirring popular feelings so deeply as religious feelings do, the effect must be seriously to retard the settlement and agreement of an estranged and heated public temper, already begun, and the consummation of which is devoutly to be desired by every patriotic mind. For any such unfavorable results we shall not be responsible.

Your General Conference, Providence permitting, will convene in New Orleans on the day after the first Sunday in April next, to which will belong all such disciplinary changes and legislation as a wise regard to the wants of the Church and the times demand.

We cannot close our address without an earnest and explicit recommendation to you, to address yourselves as citizens of the United States promptly, cheerfully, and in good faith to your duties and responsibilities. Whatever may have been the opinions, positions, or professions of any of you concerning the social and political changes that have occurred in the Government, we deem this course to be called for on your part both by a sound judgment and an enlightened conscience.

Finally, brethren, we exhort you, above all things, to cultivate personal holiness. Keep up your family altars. Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together for the regular and public worship of God. And may He give you the spirit of love and of a sound mind, and guide you in all things to his glory.

J. O. ANDREW,
R. PAINE,
G. F PIERCE,

COLUMBUS, GA., August 17, 1865.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**SITUATION WANTED AS A TEACHER.**

A YOUNG gentleman of education and experience as a Teacher, desires to be employed as Classical, English and French Teacher, either in an academy or private school. The best of references will be given. Early application is desired. All letters addressed to the editor of the *Sentinel* will receive prompt reply.

Raleigh, September 6, 1865 26-1w

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

**WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,**

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,

No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to consignments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO—

*TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE.*

Sep. 6, 1865-26-tf.

**W. R. ANDREWS' COLUMN.**

**JUST RECEIVED,**

**50** BOXES CHEESE, At W. R. ANDREWS

**30** KITS NEW MACKEREL, At W. R. ANDREWS

**400** LBS. SMOKED BEEF At W. R. ANDREWS

**1000** POUNDS CANVASSED HAMS—Sugar Cured At W. R. ANDREWS

**1000** LBS. SIDE BACON, At W. R. ANDREWS

**15** BOXES SPERM CANDLES

15 boxes Adamantine Candles,
200 pounds Smoked Beef Tongues,
300 pounds Fresh Butter,
MESS PORK,
MESS BEEF,
CIDER VINEGAR,
N. ORLEANS SYRUP.

Fresh Crackers of all Kinds!

RIO, JAVA AND LAGUIRA COFFEES,
BLACK, IMPERIAL AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS

All Kinds of Fancy Groceries!

CROCKERY,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARES,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

LIQUORS

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY, STAR WHISKEY, OLD APPLE BRANDY, OLD PORT WINE, OLD MADERIA, OLD SHERRY, OLD COGNAC BRANDY, BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BLACKBERRY WINE, PORTER, ALE, CASTILIAN BITTERS, CHAMPAIGN WINES, WOLF'S AROMATIC SCHEIDAM KNAPPS, &c., &c.

TOBACCOS.

CIGARS of different brands. OLD DURHAM TOBACCO, by the drum and in bulk. SMOKING REVIVER, YELLOW BANK FINE CUT, CHEWING TOBACCO, SIGNET do., 5 years old.

At W. R. ANDREWS

Septmber 5, 1865-26-tf.

## CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

We call attention to the advertisement of a young man who desires a school. He is well qualified we judge to do all that he pledges.

See W. Robert Andrews notice of his fine stock. Families will find his stock a very choice one.

The candidates for the Convention in Pitt County, are Messrs. F. B. Satterthwait and C. Perkins, Esqrs.

Messrs. R. S. Donnell and E. J. Warren, are candidates for the Convention in Beaufort County.

We observe that Dr. Rufus K. Speed of Pasquotank is recommended for the next Congress from the 1st District in this State.

Dr. Wm. Nicholson, a sensible man, and a most excellent member of the Society of Friends is a candidate for the Convention in Perquimons County.

We learn that W. A. Smith, Esq., of Johnston has declined to run for the Convention, and that Dr. J. T. Leach has been announced.

Job. Worth, Esq., of Surry, is out for the Convention in that County.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina will meet in Fayetteville on Wednesday the 25th of October.

We have received the first number of "the Carolina *Times*" a new daily published in Charlotte by Messrs. R. P. Waring & E. P. Britton. Its first number promises well. We wish it much success.

It is announced that the "*Church Intelligencer*" has been revived, but we have not seen it.

A sow belonging to Capt. J. B. Hunter of Granville county a few days since, gave brith to seventeen fine pigs, all of which are doing well. That sow will do.

Messrs. Wallace & Southerland have opened a general commission Store in Wilmington. Mr. Wallace is well known as the late efficient President of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

### GENERAL NEWS.

*The Convention* to nominate a candidate for Congress for the 2d District assembled at Isle of Wight Court-house on the 31st inst. No delegates attended it from any of the Upper Counties, and Mr. John R. Kilby of Nansemond received the nomination.

MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND.—Hon. George Harrington, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with his family, left Washington Thursday, and will sail on Wednesday next to enter upon his duties as the newly-appointed Minister to Switzerland.

BUSINESS AT MOBILE.—The ship *Francis B. Cutting* has just cleared from Mobile for Liverpool with a cargo valued at $460,000, the first cargo shipped for a foreign port since the occupation of the city by the Union troops.

FOR CONGRESS.—A writer in the Charlottesville *Chronicle* nominates Alexander Rives, Esq., as a candidate for Congress in the Albemarle District.

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP.—The Reverend Father Feehan, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church in St. Louis has been appointed by the Holy See, Bishop of Nashville, Tenn.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, with Messrs. J. A. Cowardin and H. K. Ellyson, proprietors, will be revived soon.

The New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* is losing faith in the President. It does not relish the appointment of Mr. Odell, a McClellan Democrat, it says to be Naval Officer at New York, and intimates that Mr. Johnson's future policy indicates a betrayal of the Republican party.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1.—About forty persons in Giles county, having been declared outlaws by the military authorities, have been shot down or hanged within the last three weeks.

The steamer Pensylvannia, which arrived at New York on Tuesday, from Liverpool, brought 1,088 passengers. This is believed to be the largest number ever brought in one steamer.

The Louisville *Journal* says: Two Northern men, who had opened a trade store near Tuskegee, Macon county, Alabama, detected a negro stealing something from their stock. They tied him up and whipped him all nigh with such severity, that he died soon after being released next morning. The traders afterwards fled to Cuba.

Parson Brownlow writes, at Nashville, under date of August 5: "Rev. Dr. Sehon, after an absence at the South for some time, has returned and is on his way to Washington in search of pardon.

### Messrs. Shepheard and Hale.

The following letter we find in the last Fayetteville *News*. We were not mistaken yesterday as to the position of these gentlemen. They are all right.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 31, 1865.

Messrs. Robinson and Myrover: Gentlemen:—Our attention has been called by your paper of yesterday, to some reflections upon ourselves which we shall briefly notice. We are not candidates for the State Convention, though we have been warmly solicited to have our names announced. We have not canvassed the county or declared our opposition to an amendment of the State Constitution which shall abolish slavery, but on the contrary if we were members of the Convention, we should, under existing circumstances, vote for such an amendment. We have not incited the people to disaffection to the Government of the United States by any means whatever. We earnestly desire the restoration of civil law—the blessings of peace in the highest and most beneficent acceptation of the term—and we feel bound by the strongest considerations of duty and honor so to live among our fellow citizens as to promote by our example and influence "a consummation so devoutly to be wished"—We ardently hope that this good may proceed from the coming election and the State Convention, and that with the beginning of another year, North Carolina, in the full possession of her rights as a member of the Federal Union, may enter into a new career of political existence and have diffused among her people that feeling of security and repose, which is the result of good government and of laws firmly, faithfully and steadily meted out. With respect, we are yours.

J. G SHEPHERD,
E. J. HALE.

For the Sentinel.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 2d, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—With your permission I will take up the narrative of Greensboro history where I left off. But to make the record full and complete, I must go back a few weeks and gather up some links in the chain of events, that have not been previously recorded. Some two weeks since the Beulah Baptist Association held its annual meeting in this place. In the transaction of the business of the Association, a very important case came up, from which I gathered some facts in reference to the government of the church, that I previously did not know; that is, each congregation is an independent sovereign, and amenable to no power above it for its conduct. The Association is only an advisory body, whose advice may be received or rejected at the option of the church or congregation, without in any way affecting the relation of such congregation to the great body of the church. It may be cut off from membership in and fellowship with the Association, but it does not touch their standing in faith and fellowship with all other churches of the same faith and order.

All the churches were occupied on Sunday by the preachers of the Association. The sermon of the one I heard, was a theological conglomerate of Arminianism and Calvinism, so mixed that you could hardly tell "which from tother." The leading thought of the sermon was the distinction between the absolute and conditional promises of God. He made it very clear to his own mind, but I confess I was not quite so fortunate. I do not know whether the stream of thought was too deep or too muddy; but it is certain I could not see the bottom. Whenever I recur to the effort now, I think of the definition of a metaphysical sermon—one that the congregation could not understand and the minister could not understand himself.

Our County Court met in Greensboro on last week. After appointing men to administer the amnesty oath, and to hold the approaching election, they in defiance of the protest, and against the remonstrance of the Mayor and our able town council, licensed what in fashionable society, is termed a *drinking saloon*, but is vulgarly called a *grog-shop*. This was strange conduct for a Court that but a few weeks ago opened its first session with prayer. "How have the mighty fallen, and the fine gold become dim!"

Our community sustained quite a loss on last Wednesday night in the death of Mr. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell, Sterling and Albright. Mr. Campbell was an excellent man and had been very useful to the whole State in his efforts in behalf of its educational enterprises. In this regard his death at the present time is a calamity to our State.

On yesterday (Friday) the Methodist Sunday School had a pic-nic. The committee gathered up all the long wagons and short wagons, the crooked and straight wagons, the big and the little wagons, with double teams and single teams, and piling the children in promiscuously, hauled them out to the place prepared. There the little folks and the big folks enjoyed themselves running, jumping, playing, singing, eating and drinking; but they drank nothing stronger than bad water. At a game of marbles (two Methodist preachers (?) beat every thing on the hill.

PHILO.

### CARD FROM WM. H. HARRISON.

RALEIGH, Sept. 2nd, 1865.

*To Messrs. Allen Adams, Isaac Rowland, and S. M. Williams.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have delayed my reply to your letter on account of the uncertainty of a Convention to nominate candidates. I cannot decline the call you have made upon me. I have no wish to enter public life; but in a crisis like the present, I feel that if the friends of the Union in the County desire my poor services, I would not be justified in withholding them.

It seems to me, gentlemen, that the duties of the Convention will be few and plain. The main object will be, in good faith, to form such a constitution to be submitted to and ratified by the people, as will be acceptable to the Congress of the United States, and thus secure the admission of our members of Congress to their seats. There are several questions now disturbing the public mind that may well be referred to the Legislature for settlement, and among them the basis of representation in the Legislature, the public debt of whatsoever character, the question of suffrage, of testimony before the civil courts, &c. Upon all these questions I have my own opinions, which will be communicated freely to the people whenever they are asked for, or when the occasion arises to announce them.

Let us not divide among ourselves, or clog the State in its efforts to restore itself to its true position by the premature discussion of exciting questions. No one who knows me will charge that I am disposed to conceal my opinions; and I repeat, they will be freely given when asked for by my fellow citizens.

I have the fullest confidence in the administrations of President Johnson and Gov. Holden, and will give to both my cordial support. President Johnson is the friend of North Carolina, and I shall do what I can to sustain him.

Respectfully yours,

WM. H. HARRISON.

### The Assault on General Wheeler.

NASHVILLE, August 28.—Brigadier-General Mason, post commandant, has issued a general order prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons in the streets of Nashville. Such weapons are to be confiscated. The military commanders are to inspect the troops and quarters, and to seize all arms not authorized in the equipment of the command. This order is caused by the frequent late affrays and highway robberies.

The Nashville papers will to morrow publish a letter from the rebel General Wheeler, about the attack on him by Colonel Blackburn and Captain Quinn, and the result of the investigation ordered by General Thomas. This report pronounces the attack wholly unprovoked and unjustifiable, and unbecoming an officer in the service of the United States.

### Downfall of Juarez's Party in Mexico.

[Special correspondence of Philadelphia Press.]

NEW YORK, August 30th, 1865.—Intelligence, upon which I fear full reliance can be placed, impels me to state that the Imperialists have forced the army of the Republicans from the Rio Grande, and are now occupying the whole country, with the exception of a small portion of Chihuahua, in which Juarez and his Government were at last accounts attempting to make a last stand. My informant, who is a Mexican gentleman of high character, has no doubt that the intelligence is correct.

The Huntsville *Advocate* states that the crops in North Alabama, from all accounts, had been cut short by the severe drought which has prevailed generally during the summer. Corn will be scarce, and in many localities high.

## LATE NEWS.

By the politeness of the Express Agents we have received Petersburg papers to 5th inst.

Late Texas papers speak of atrocities committed by the Indians on the border, and U. S. troops are moving to defend the frontier.

The papers of that State all counsel loyalty to the United States Government.

Mr. R. B. Winder was arrested on the Eastern Shore of Maryland on the 30th, and carried to Washington, charged with being associated with Wirz, in his treatment of United States prisoners at Andersonville.

Another line of Steamers from Baltimore to Petersburg and Richmond has been put on.

The Steamer Reindeer of Mobile blew up on the 30th. ult., scalding 25 persons and killing three.

Mr. J. M. Mason writing to the London *Times* says that orders were immediately sent to stop the Shenandoah's cruise on the termination of the war.

H. P. Walker, British Consul at Charleston, is announced as Consul for South and North Carolina.

North Carolina 'old sixes sold in New York on the 2d at 71¼.

### MARRIED,

On the 2nd August, in Fayetteville, by Rev. J. B. Hardwick, JORDAN TYSON, Jr., of Chatham county, N. C., to Miss MISSOURI A. DAVIS, late of Halifax, Virginia.

By the same, on the 25th August, BENJ. F. REEVES, of Chatham county, to Miss MARY M. MARSH, of Fayetteville.

### RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

*Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.*

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

*New York Exchange*—Small discount.

*N. C. Bank Notes*—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

Cotton sold in the city of Raleigh on yesterday at 30 cts. It was in good shipping order.

### RALEIGH MARKET.

*Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.*

September 6, 1865.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FLOUR—family, | 11 00 | to | 11 50 |
| Extra Superfine, | 10 50 | to | 11 00 |
| Superfine, | 10 00 | to | 10 50 |
| CORN—per bushel, | 80 | to | 1 |
| BACON—per pound, | 25 | to | 28 |
| LARD—per pound, | 22 | to | 25 |
| BUTTER—per pound, | 35 | to | 40 |
| CHICKENS—(Spring,) | 25 | to | 30 |
| EGGS—per dozen, | 25 | to | 30 |
| CHEESE—retail, per pound, | | | 40 |
| APPLES—green, per bushel, | 50 | to | 1 |
| PEACHES—dried, per bushel, | 2 50 | to | 3 |
| POTATOES—Irish, per bushel, | 50 | to | 1 |
| ONIONS—per bushel, | 1 50 | to | 2 |
| BEEF—on hoof, per pound, | 8 | to | 10 |
| retail, | 12½ | to | 20 |
| FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail) | 15 | to | 20 |
| MEAL—per bushel, (street price), | | | 1 |
| COFFEE—per pound, (retail), | 45 | to | 50 |
| SUGAR—Crushed, per pound, | 35 | to | 40 |
| White Coffee, | 30 | to | 33½ |
| Light Brown, | 25 | to | 30 |
| Common Brown, | | | 20 |
| PEAS—red and white, per bushel, | 70 | to | 75 |
| FODDER—per cwt. | 1 | to | 1 25 |
| OATS—in sheaf, | 75 | to | 1 |
| HAY—new crop, per cwt., | 50 | to | 75 |
| TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured), | 20 | to | 50 |
| COTTON—in bale, per cwt., | 30 | to | 32 |
| COTTON YARN—per bunch, | 2 50 | to | 3 |
| BEESWAX—per pound, | 20 | to | 25 |
| RAGS—clean cotton, per pound, | | | 2½ |
| LAMB—per head, | 2 | to | 2 50 |
| retail, per pound, | 12½ | to | 20 |
| SALT—per bushel, | 2 | to | 2 50 |
| FLAXSEED—per bushel, | 75 | to | 1 00 |
| NAILS—per pound, by the keg, | 10 | to | 12½ |
| SYRUP—(retail) per gallon, | | | 1 00 |
| RICE—per pound, | | | 20 |

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

WE ARE authorized to announce B. F. MOORE Esq., of Wake County, as a candidate for a seat in the State Convention.

September 4, 1865-25-td.

### ROOMS TO RENT.

THE rooms in the third story over the store of John C. Palmer, are for rent. Enquire of

J. C. PALMER.

sep 5, 1865-25-3t.

### To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2nd, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a Bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all the material. The transportation of the material will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads and Steamboats.

R. W. LASSITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Rail'road Co.

25-tsep18.

☞Progress, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, Petersburg Index and Norfolk Day Book copy until 18th day of September and send bills to daily "Standard."

### NEW GOODS.

MISS Monroe has just returned from the North with a well selected stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

WITH A

*VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.*

Store east end of Exchange Hotel.

Raleigh, Sep. 2d, 1865-24-3t-pd.

### IMPORTANT

### TO Coopers, Laborers and Team Owners.

**PROPOSALS INVITED**

*For the Melting, Straining, Barreling and Transporting to the Railroad 25,000 to 30,000 Barrels of Rosin in Johnston County, belonging to the State of North Carolina.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Jonathan Worth, Esq., Public Treasurer of North Carolina, his agent to contract for getting up all the Rosin belonging to the State in Johnston County, he invites sealed proposals until Tuesday the 15th day of September next, for contracts to make barrels, melt rosin, fill and head up barrels, and to transport to the Railroad all the Rosin in the following beds, to wit:

Two beds, Amos Coats,' Johnson's District, 1,000 barrels each to be delivered at Clayton Depot; distance 18 miles. One bed, A. L. Baily's, Shelter District, 11,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 21 miles, or Averasboro Landing 11 miles. One bed, A. D. Northam's old Still place, Ingram's District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 14 miles. One bed at Harpsboro', O'Neal District, 2,600 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 20 miles. One bed, L. Whitley's old Still place, and at Tar Landing, Ingram's District, 2,500 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 10 miles. One bed, B. A. Woodall, Shelter District, 2,500 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 18 miles, or Averasboro Landing, 11 miles. One bed, J. W. Hudson's, Meadow District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 20 miles. Mary A. Lee's interest in bed near Jerry L. George's, Meadow District, 800 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 22 miles.

Proposals will be received for any part or the whole of this work. For instance, A may propose to make and deliver the barrels, C to melt, strain rosin, fill and head up the barrels, and C to haul to Depot of any one or more particular beds, while D may propose to take the whole job at any particular bid or all the bids.

The barrels must be of good seasoned pine, well put up in eight substantial hoops, of the usual turpentine barrel size. The rosin all to be melted and strained. Contractors for melting and straining will be required to securely head each barrel by nailing in wooden hoops as a head lining. Contractors will also be required to expedite the work as rapidly as possible, and will be required to perform one fourth part of their contracts each month, completing the whole by the first day of February, 1866. Each contractor will be required to enter into bond with approved security, with condition for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

The State will make partial payments to contractors as the work progresses, reserving in each case at least one-third of the amount due to each until the contract is completed, but no money will be paid in advance for work not performed.

The quantity of rosin in each bed as given above is the estimated quantity. Should it run over or fall under the estimate, the contract will be considered filled only when the whole bed is taken up.

The right to reject proposals is reserved. Those who make proposals can learn whether or not they have been accepted by calling at my store on Friday the 15th September, or any day thereafter.

W. H. AVERA,
Agent for Pub. Treas. of North Carolina.

Silverdale, Johnston Co., Post office address, Smithfield, N. C.

NOTE.—Where there are two places of delivery, named for any bid, bidders for contracts for hauling will be particular to specify at what place they propose to deliver, and if for both places, the amount for each place separate and distinct.

W. H. A., Agent, &c.

Johnston Co., Aug. 28, 1865-22-tsep12.

### Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

**GOING WEST.**

MAIL TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Raleigh, | 7.40 P. M. |
| " Greensboro, | 2.17 A. M. |
| " Salisbury, | 6.45 " |
| Arrive Charlotte, | 10.10 " |

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Raleigh, | 6.00 A. M. |
| " Greensboro, | 12.56 P. M. |
| " Salisbury, | 5.00 " |
| Arrive Charlotte, | 8.20 " |

**GOING EAST.**

MAIL TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte, | 3.00 P. M. |
| " Salisbury, | 6.25 " |
| " Greensboro, | 10 15 " |
| Arrive Raleigh, | 4.30 A. M. |

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte, | 5 25 A. M. |
| " Salisbury, | 9.00 " |
| " Greensboro, | 1.05 P. M. |
| Arrive Raleigh, | 7.30 " |

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E WILKES,
Aug 12-21-tf. Engineer and Sup't.

### SCHEDULE

### Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

**To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865.**

**GOING NORTH.**

MAIL TRAIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Raleigh, | 5 00 | A. M. |
| " Mill Brook, | 5 25 | " |
| " Huntsville, | 5 46 | " |
| " Wake, | 6 13 | " |
| " Franklinton, | 7 00 | " |
| " Kittrell's, | 8 12 | " |
| " Henderson, | 8 53 | " |
| " Junction, | 9 30 | " |
| " Ridgeway, | 9 56 | " |
| " Warrenton, | 10 15 | " |
| " Macon, | 10 37 | " |
| " Littleton, | 11 20 | " |
| " Gaston, | 12 00 | " |
| Arrive Weldon, | 1 00 | P. M. |

**GOING SOUTH.**

MAIL TRAIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Weldon, | 10 00 | A. M. |
| " Gaston, | 11 00 | " |
| " Littleton, | 12 46 | P. M. |
| " Macon, | 1 34 | " |
| " Warrenton, | 1 57 | " |
| " Ridgeway, | 2 22 | " |
| " Junction, | 2 39 | " |
| " Henderson, | 3 22 | " |
| " Kittrell's, | 4 03 | " |
| " Franklinton, | 4 44 | " |
| " Wake, | 5 33 | " |
| " Huntsville, | 6 01 | " |
| " Mill Brook, | 6 21 | " |
| Arrive Raleigh, | 7 00 | " |

ALBERT JOHNSON,
23-tf. Superintendent.

### GOLD PENCIL AND PEN LOST.

LOST on Tuesday last between the Baptist Church and the residence of Thomas Branch, Esq., a Gold Pencil and Pen. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the Editor of the *Sentinel*.

Raleigh, Sept. 1-22-3t.

### COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good lodging, good eating, mineral water* to drink, and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.

GEO. T. COOKE.

September 1, 1865 23 tf.

### L. P. OLDS,

### ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HILLSBORO STREET,

*Near the Exchange Hotel,*

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State.

Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.

September 2nd, 1865 23-tf.

### TO TRAVELLERS!

**The Quickest, Cheapest Route**

FROM

**RALEIGH TO FAYETTEVILLE.**

SIX Passenger Rack running three times a week from Morrisville on the N. C. Rail Road to Jonesboro on the Western Rail Road.

Passengers wishing to travel over this route will leave Raleigh on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 7.40 P. M., and reach Fayetteville on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

Returning, leave Fayetteville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., and reach Raleigh Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. BAKER, Proprietor.

Sept. 1st, 1865-23 6t.

*** *Standard* copy 6 times.

## Pioneer Land Office.

*L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.*

**PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.**

G. E. OLDS, - - Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wilmington, | Greensboro', |
| New Berne, | Salisbury, |
| Goldsboro', | Charlotte, |

335 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES.

*Our Agents all receive like Compensation, on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.*

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of REAL ESTATE, and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct. Rules in the hands of all Agents.

Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active Agents in every County for the sale, purchase and leasing of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to collect all claims sent to it with the greatest possible dispatch.

September 2nd, 1865-23-tf.

### ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscribers, having bought out the ICE BUSINESS of Mr. Aaron Gage in this place, beg leave to inform the citizens of Goldsboro, Raleigh, and the towns generally on the N. C. Rail Road, that we are prepared to furnish families or merchants any quantity of

BOSTON ICE

at the shortest notice from 100 pounds to a ton or more.

Orders are solicited by mail or otherwise, and promptly attended to. We sell at the market rates. Families supplied with 100 pounds packed and delivered at the Depot in this place for $3.

S. A. DAVIS,
D. N. KILBURN.

Newbern, N. C., Aug 28, 1865-21-2w pd.

### To the Members of the Approaching Convention:

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the approaching State Convention.

PEYTON P. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 30, 1865 td-pd.

### A Charming New Book!

In Press: will be issued by 1st of October, 1865,

BY WM. B. SMITH & CO.,

FIELD AND FIRESIDE BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE,

58 FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,

*NAMELESS:*

BY MRS. FANNY MURDAUGH DOWNING. One Volume. 16 mo., Fine Cloth. Price $2.

THIS is really a charming story of heart life and the fashionable world, told in the most elegant and refined language. Aside from the absorbing plot so nicely interwoven, it abounds in suggestive, pleasing thoughts; reflective and descriptive passages, grand and exquisite in character and finish. Wherever "Nameless" is read it will be prized as a thoughtful and valuable—though silent—friend. Society will receive such a book as this with a grateful welcome.

Cash orders from the trade, or from single subscribers, may be forwarded at once.

*** Editors inserting this advertisement with this note will receive a copy of the book.

sep 1-24-1t.

### NOTICE.

### Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call upon the subscriber at the Hotel, on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh, N. C., who promises to give their business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.

sep 2, 1865 24-tf.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY. SEPTEMBER 6, 1865.


# Farriss' Column.

# I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by
C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 28-tf

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores.

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. HARDIN

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WINMINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., &, and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.

August 28, 1865. 18-3mpd

GEORGE R. WILSON,

AUCTION AND GENERAL

Commission Merchant,

11 Campbell's Wharf,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

H. Rieman & Sons, Baltimore. | P. S. Marsh, New York. Old residents of Norfolk generally.

Agent for Guano, Phosphates, etc. Also, Miller's Baltimore Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

August 28-2wpd

BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale.

BALL, BEALL & CO.,

106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties--Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Men's, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-tf

HOUSE AND LOT AND STORE-HOUSE FOR SALE,

AT LENOIR INSTITUTE,

LENOIR COUNTY.

DWELLING HOUSE Two-stories high, well-finished; also, a Double Office, good Store-House and other necessary out-houses on the premises. F. A. Brothers will show the premises.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.,
Aug. 19-2w Agents for J. B. Littlejohn


# A PROCLAMATION,

BY

# W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

## TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

*Second*—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

*Third*—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

*Fourth*—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

*Fifth*—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

*Sixth*—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

*Seventh*—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

*Eight*—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

*Ninth*—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

*Tenth*—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

*Eleventh*—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

*Twelfth*—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

*Thirteenth*—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

*Fourteenth*—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight-hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.


LADY TEACHER WANTED.

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to

C. B RIDDICK,
Kittrell's Depot N. C.

Aug. 24-10t.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. [illegible]

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION Merchants

And Attor's at Law---Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

2 FINE Double Case Gold WATCHES,
1 doz. large size Silver Forks,
1 " small size " "
1 " large Silver Spoons,
1 " small " "
1 " heavy Silver Ladle,
2 " fine heavy Silver Bowls—all solid Silver.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 24-2t.

FOR SALE.

GREEN TEA, Mustard, Black Pepper, Ginger, Starch and Chocolate.

Aug. 22. 3t. BAKER, COWPER & Co.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Flour, Leather, Kerosene Oil, Kit Salmon and Starch.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug 22, 3t.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicines for family use or a fo rphysician. Also a complete travelling basket.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t

FOR SALE.

CRUSHED and Brown Sugar.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Beds, Chairs, &c., &c. Also a few bottles of Maderia, Cherry, Claret, and Rhine Wine ten years old and of the very finest quality. Also a very fine Piano, BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865.-3t

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &, &c. For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Window Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

August 28, 1865. 18-tf

For Sale.

A LOT of No. I Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders, Cotton Cards, (faces) by the wholesale; Borax by the barrel; Lead Pencils by the wholesale; Sheet Tin by the wholesale and retail; Kerosene Oil, Salt, Sugar, Fish, three Family Carriages and Harness; Leather, Flour, Mustard, Pepper, Hops, Chocolate, Sardines, &c.; Medicine Chest with medicines, and a nice Traveling Basket; Plantation Bitters by the case.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3t


NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1866. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 43. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery: *see act of* 1856 *chapter* 16. A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them.

SETH JONES.

Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-law6w [m]


CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug. 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't

HUGHES & DILL,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 6 3m

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.

Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 41, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

au 8 3m